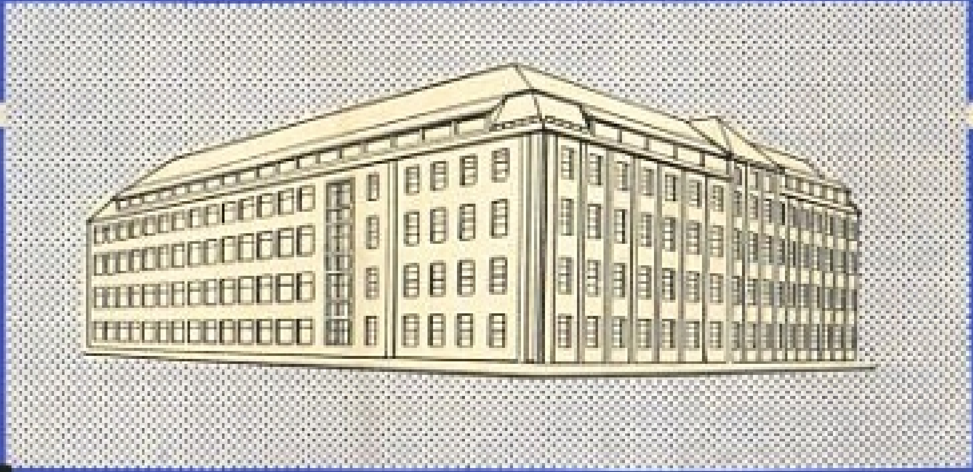


CARL BRAUN · CAMERA-WERK · NURNBERG

BRAUN »35« Camera

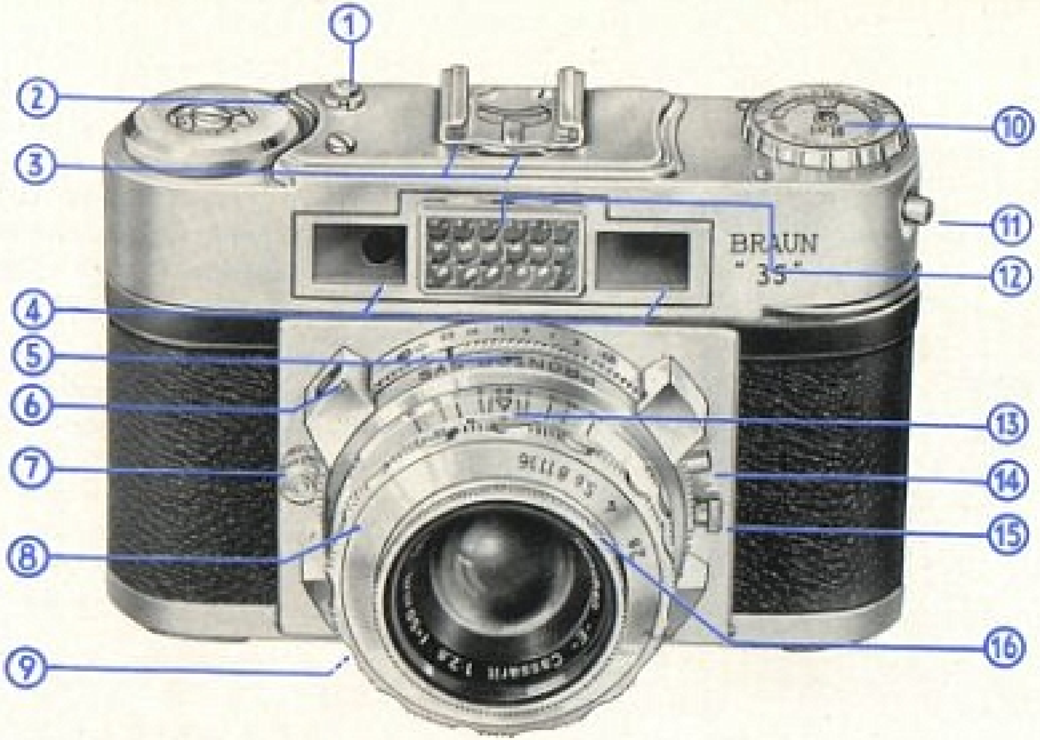
First of all make yourself thoroughly familiar with the various parts of the camera and, before inserting a film, go over the necessary operations several times. Good snapshots can only be achieved if your

B R A U N - C A M E R A

is always ready for instant action.

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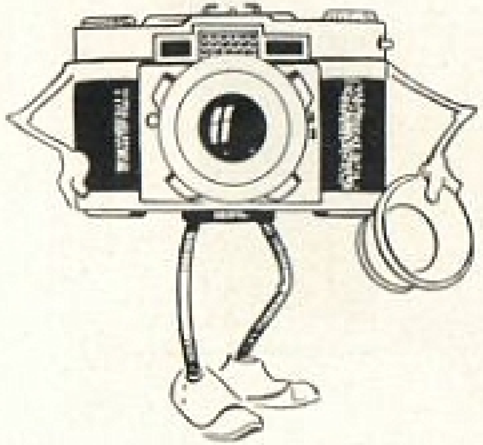
		see page
1	Rewind push button	11
2	Rapid winder with film type reminder	10
3	Accessories shoe with exposure counter	9
4	Window of coupled view and range finder	14/15
5	Shutter speed setting ring	20
6	Socket for cable release	—
7	Shutter release lever	24
8	Focussing ring coupled with view and range finder	14/15
9	Camera back locking ring with tripod bush 1/4 inch	5
10	Photo-electric exposure meter	16/20
11	Push button for exposure meter	18
12	Honeycombed window	19
13	Depth of field scale with focussing mark	22
14	Flash contact	26
15	M X V Adjustment	21/26
16	Aperture setting	21



May I be permitted to introduce myself?

My name is the

BRAUN-CAMERA

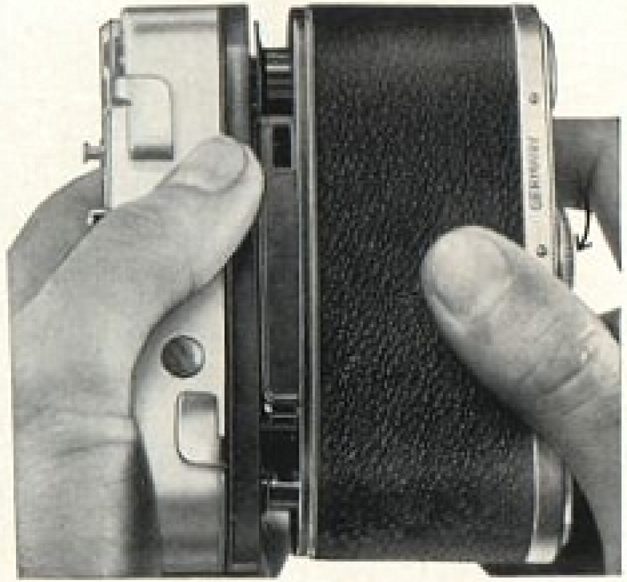


and I have been built in the CARL BRAUN Camera Works in Nuremberg, Germany. Before being sent out into the wide world as a perfect and first-class camera, I passed through many pairs of busy hands all intent on improving and checking my many fine qualities. Now it's entirely up to you how well you exploit my capabilities.

This small booklet will tell you all you want to know about me and my internal mechanism. One thing I would ask, though, before using me for the first time, please carefully read the contents of this small booklet . . . it certainly will be worth your while. All of my efforts and my strivings will be to solely bring you pleasure; I trust that we will soon be good and, I hope, inseparable companions.

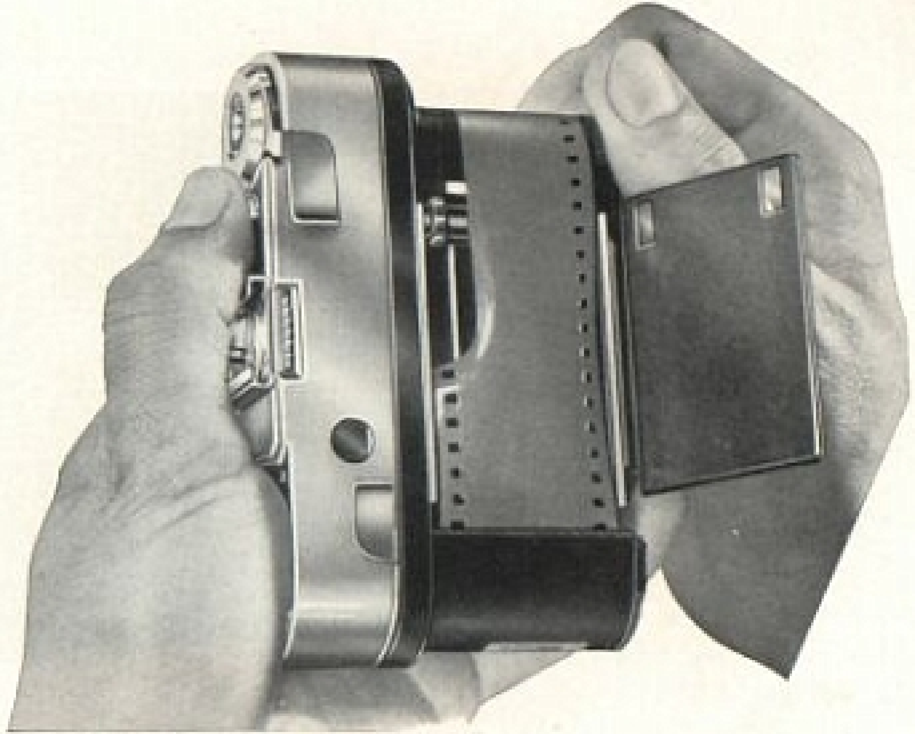
Hoping to remain your very obedient

BRAUN-CAMERA



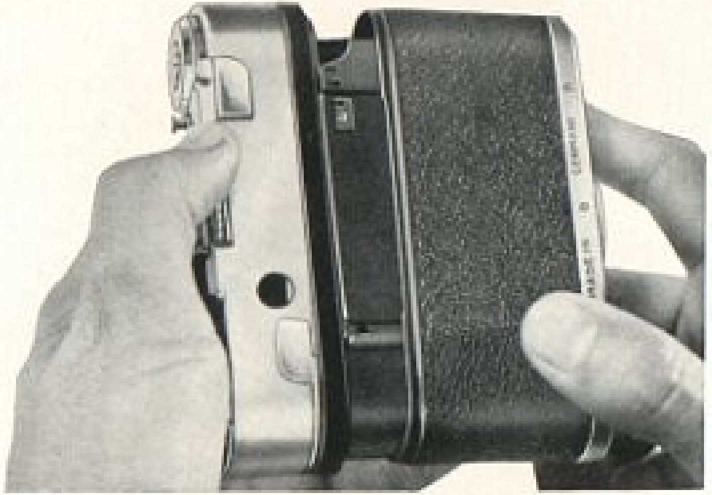
How to Open the Camera

Release the milled locking ring on the camera base by turning it to the left. The back of the camera can then be slid off.



Insert the film cassette into the film chamber so that it engages in the rewind knob. Open the film pressure plate and draw out the trimmed end of the film far enough to be inserted into the slot of the take-up spool. At the same time ensure that the lug on the take-up spool hooks into the perforation in the film. Now wind the lower wheel of the empty spool until both sprockets engage in the perforations of the film; it is also advisable to depress the film rewind push button at the same time. Lastly, swing the film pressure plate back into the closed position and close the camera.

Important: Avoid direct sunlight and hold the camera in your own shadow.



How to Close the Camera

To close the camera the back should be inserted between the camera housing and front plate and the locking ring tightened by turning it to the right.

The exposure counter reads backwards from 36 to 1, indicating each time the number of unexposed frames still available. After the film has been inserted and the camera closed, set the counter at the dot near the figure 36 by turning the toothed wheel which is positioned just below the maker's name. Advance the film twice (each time advancing the rapid wind lever $1^1/_2$ times until a definite resistance is felt), and the film counter should then read 36.



The Rapid Winder



The shutter winding mechanism, film transport and film counter are coupled and operated by means of the rapid wind lever. Advance the lever as far as possible, then release it, allowing it to spring back. Then advance it approximately half way until a noticeable resistance is felt. You may transport the film also by a number of short movements of the lever to the right until the resistance is felt. The film is now transported, the shutter cocked, the exposure counter correctly set and your Braun-Camera is ready for the next shot.

Film type reminder

After having inserted the film it is advisable to set the type of film on the reminder disk, i. e.
for Color Artificial Light Film CK · for Color-Daylight Film CT
for Negative-Artificial Light Film NK · for Negative-Daylight Film NT
for Black-and-White Film the black-and-white field

How to Unload the Camera

When the exposure counter shows figure 1, this means that the entire length of the film has been exposed.

To wind back the film, press the rewind push button, and turn the rewind lever continuously in the direction of the arrow. (like the rapid winder!). Just before the rewinding operation is completed, a more marked resistance will be noticeable, indicating that the end of the film is still held by the take-up spool. A few more turns will wind the film completely into the cassette. The camera can then be opened and the film changed.

Important: The rewind button must remain depressed throughout the rewinding operation.



Loading the

BRAUN-CAMERA

1. Open the camera
2. Insert film cassette
3. Attach film to take-up spool
4. Close the camera
5. Set the exposure counter
6. Advance the rapid wind lever twice
7. The camera is ready for the first shot

Unloading the

BRAUN-CAMERA

1. Press down rewind button

3. Turn rewind knob in direction of arrow
4. Wind the entire film into cassette
5. Open the camera
6. Take out cassette

Checking the Film Transport

In order to ensure that the film transport is functioning correctly, look at the small slot at the left above the rewind lever. This slot shows a disc striped in black and white. When during the winding action this disc rotates, you can be sure that the transport works properly.

Checking the Rewinding

To check the rewinding action, release the locking stud during the rewinding operation. If the mechanism is functioning properly a very definite resistance will be noticeable. If no resistance is felt, this means that the film has been pulled out of the cassette and cannot be wound back. This fault can only be remedied by opening the camera in a darkroom.

Important: Do not attempt to force the film or the perforation of the film will tear. When continuing to rewind, press in the locking stud again.



The coupled Range Finder

The coupled range finder of the **BRAUN-CAMERA** does not only give the frame of the picture (for the standard lenses of 45 resp. 50 mm focal length) but also the range finder image which is visible as a light circular area in the centre of the field. By turning the focussing ring on the lens the exact distance to the subject is measured and automatically set.

Attention! All interchangeable lenses for the Braun-Camera are coupled to the range finder.

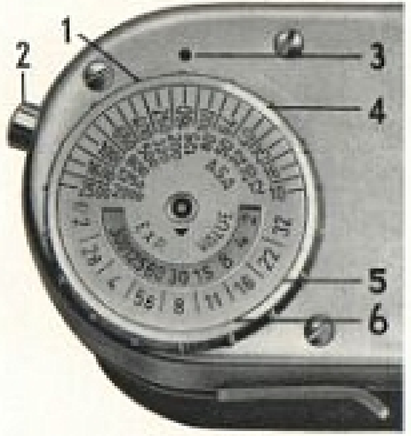
How to Use the Range Finder

In the middle of the light circular area you will see a double image of the subject sighted. By turning the





focussing ring these two contours should be made to coincide; in this way the exact distance to the subject is established and the lens focussed.



The Built-in Exposure Meter

1. Milled ring for setting the film speed
2. Push button
3. Setting mark for
4. A S A - speed
5. Exposure times
6. Apertures

Compared to other conventional types, the fully-automatic exposure meter built into the Braun-Camera has the very great advantage that measurements are taken with the camera held up to the eyes. You sight the object to be photographed through the viewfinder and simultaneously press the pushbutton of the automatic. Before you have time to take your camera from your eyes, the electro-optical cell of the meter will have determined the lens speed required for the perfect photographing of the object you have in view. The results obtained are held permanently and the scales on the meter will give the various exposure times required for different lens apertures (f/nos).

Setting the film speed:

The green numbers on the upper half of the scale disc on the BEWI-AUTOMATIC C are DIN (5) and ASA (4) film speed ratings.

Setting range	(5) DIN	from 9 to 33/10°
	(4) ASA	from 6 to 1600

Turn the knurled-edge ring (1) of the scale disc until the film speed rating marked on the film pack is exactly opposite the red setting mark (3). Each of the full-width ribs round the edge of the ring presents one of the film speed group numbers (these run consecutively) as 9, 12, 15, 18/10° DIN etc., the short ribs between the full-width ribs are intermediate values such as 10, 11, 13, 14/10° etc.

This means that any individual speed can be set on the ring. Corresponding intermediate values will be automatically set and obtained on the exposure time scale (7), lens aperture (f/no.) scale (8), and on the exposure value scale (6).

Automatic Exposure Metering and Reading

The exposure time required is automatically metered while the camera is being lined up through the coupled range finder on the object to be photographed. No pointer need be watched and no tables have to be set, this means that the object to be photographed can be watched all the time during the metering.

All you have to do is to press in the pushbutton (2) located next to the film speed ring (1) for a matter of two seconds and then release it **slowly.** The exposure time (7) and the lens aperture (f/no.) are thus recorded automatically and can both be read off and set on the camera shutter.

PLEASE NOTE: The window of the photo-electric cell has to remain completely free and must not be covered by one of your fingers.

When, after the metering action has been completed, a red dot turns up on the exposure scale (6), this is a "warning sign" that the prevailing light conditions could not be metered. In this case the exposure figures recorded **cannot** be used for setting the shutter time.

Hints on Taking Photographs

Object measurement

This method of measuring is the most popular of all: the light reflected from the object is measured or metered, in other words, measuring is carried out from the point where the photograph is being taken towards the object being photographed.

When photographing people, standing in front of a light or dark background, we would suggest that you take close up measurements at a distance between 30 and 50 cm (12-20") from the object. In this way you will eliminate any chance of a false reading caused by the less important surroundings.

When taking outdoor photographs, always remember that the foreground, and not the sky, should be metered for this contains the important components both from a photographic and from a light-measurement point of view. It is equally important to make sure that rays of sunlight or artificial light do not fall direct either on the photo-electric cell of the exposure meter or on the camera lens.

Light Measurement

In this case, the light falling on the object is measured direct; in other words, measurements are taken from the object being photographed towards the point where the photograph is to be taken. It is absolutely essential before making measurements of this kind that the dispersion disc supplied with the camera be fitted in front of the honeycomb window of the meter.

The light present in the room etc. is measured by moving the exposure meter through an angle of 180 degrees: the result obtained being the actual intensity of the illumination at the point where the measurement is being made. In quite a number of cases, the results obtained from an object and a light measurement are the same. It is possible, however, that differences do occur, but these should not be blamed on the exposure meter or its method of working. In this case, carefully study the light-dark components of the object to be photographed and make adequate compensation by selecting a suitable intermediate value. For practical reasons, the light measurement method of determining exposure time is used when photographing inaccessible objects, objects d'art, when photographing strongly contrasting scenes such as people on the beach, a chalet in snow, etc. Finally, make sure that the exposure meter is exposed to the same illumination intensity as is falling on the object to be photographed.

Colour photographs

Perfect colour photographs can only be obtained when the camera shutter and the exposure meter work in perfect harmony, and the film is very carefully developed. At the moment, no standard system of measuring the speed of colour films is available, which means that only a comparison speed is usually given on the film pack, i. e. "expose the same as . . ." With the object of finding out how the exposure meter, the camera and film work best together, we would suggest that three trial photographs be made of the same object but with three different lens apertures (f/nos.)

Photograph no. 1: with the aperture shown on the exposure meter.

Photograph no. 2: with the next smallest aperture.

Photograph no. 3: with the next largest aperture.

Make a careful note of the details of each photograph so that, after the film is developed, you can determine which method gave the best results.

In case of doubt, it is better to expose negative film longer than given and so-called reversal film shorter than given on the exposure meter.



Exposure time

The exposure time is set by positioning the red spot on the knurled ring of the shutter opposite the required time.

The Lens Diaphragm



The lens aperture or diaphragm is set by means of the front ring on the lens. Bring the dot into register with the black line at whatever setting is required.

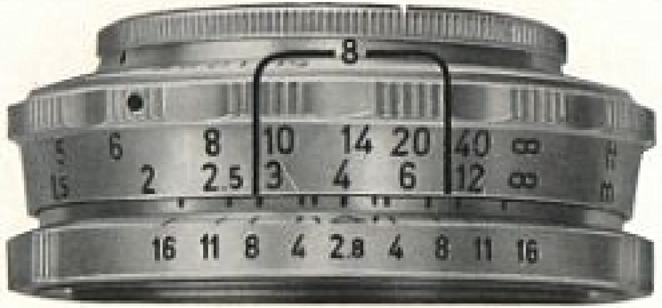
Note: Aperture 2.8 high speed — little depth of field. Aperture 16 slow speed — great depth of field.



The Delayed Action Release

The setting lever has to be pushed from X to green V. This can be done **only** when the shutter is cocked.

Attention: When setting V is used, the shutter setting B cannot be used. After the delayed action mechanism has run off, the setting lever goes back to X automatically.



Depth of Field Ring

The depth of field or depth of definition comprises the zone from the foreground to the backround of the picture which is sharply defined in the reproduced image. This area or depth varies according to the aperture chosen, that is to say, a large aperture (f/2.8) gives less depth of field and a small aperture (f/16) gives a greater depth of field.

With the **B R A U N - C A M E R A** the depth of field for every photograph can be easily read off the depth of field ring which is between the focussing ring on the lens and the shutter speed setting ring; this repeats on the left and on the right of the setting mark the range of apertures.

Changing the Lens

The lens should be screwed firmly home into the lens panel in a clockwise direction. The central dot on the red engraved depth of field ring should be just below the honeycombed window when looking on the camera from above. Remove the lens by unscrewing it in the opposite direction. When screwing the lenses in and out care should be taken that only the milled ring, bearing the depth of field scale, is moved.



BRAUN-Multifocus Viewfinder

The BRAUN-multifocus viewfinder gives the exact framing of the picture for the focal lengths 35/38, 45/50, 85/90 and 135 mm and it can be used, therefore, for all interchangeable lenses.

The parallax correction renders it possible to shoot in a distance of down to 35 cm and, when using the close-up lenses I and II, the establishment of the exact image.



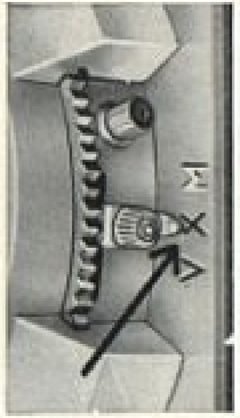
For High Demands!

Ask your photodealer for the **Universal Prismatic viewfinder** of Steinheil which gives you the exact images for all the focal lengths. (See also page 27).

The **B R A U N - C A M E R A** should be held firmly in both hands with the rounded bottom edge resting in the palms of the hands. When the shutter is released hold the camera steady with the left hand.

Release the shutter gently and deliberately without jerking it, moving the middle finger only and not the whole hand. Allow the finger to rest on the release lever until the release action is completed. Remain perfectly still and composed while taking a picture, especially when taking snapshots. If you follow these rules you will be delighted with the excellent results achieved.





Flash Synchronization for the Prontor SVS shutter

The Gauthier Prontor SVS shutter is fully synchronized for flash, and enables you to set the lever in any desired position.

Three settings are possible:

Setting M, yellow. Draw out head of setting lever and set to M.

In this position, the M-type flash lamps are ignited with shutter speeds of 1/30 sec. to 1/300 sec. Setting M cannot be used for electronic flashes. The delayed action release does not work. If no flash-gun is attached the shutter operates normally.

Setting X, red. Draw out head of setting lever and set to X.

In this position electronic flash shots can be taken at any shutter speed. For flash lamps, only shutter speeds up to 1/25 second can be used. The delayed action release does not work. If no flash unit is attached the shutter operates normally.

Setting V, green. Only possible with a cocked shutter. Push the lever to position V. After the delayed action mechanism has run off, the lever goes back to X automatically.

This position is used if you want to work with the delayed action release. For flash shots the same conditions apply as for position "X".

Accessories for the **B R A U N - C A M E R A**

Interchangeable lenses coupled to the range finder

Wide angle lens Westron f:3,5/35	Long focus lens Quinar f:3,5/85
	Long focus lens Ennalyt f:3,5/135

BRAUN-Multifocus View Finder for 35/38, 45/50, 85/90 and 135 mm with parallax compensation.

Prismatic View Finder Made by Steinheil for focal lengths 38, 85/90 and 135 mm with parallax compensation.

Eveready and combi-cases - filters and filtersets - sunshades

Printed in Germany
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